

OF THE  
**Johnstown Disaster**  
Will be found in this and the following issues of  
**The Pittsburg Dispatch.**  
Which has a corps of staff correspondents and  
artists located at the scene.

**The Dispatch.**

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1866.  
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year, \$3.50  
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PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1889.

RAY'S OF COMFORT.

The official estimates of the loss of life at  
Johnstown Sunday the fearful toll while  
expressed on Sunday the fearful toll while  
calculations of the fatal work of the  
floods. The total of deaths is now thought  
will not exceed 4,000 or 5,000. This is terrible  
enough; but as it indicates a reduction  
of 5,000 or 6,000 from the previous estimates,  
it is some relief to know that the limit of  
the horrors has been surpassed.

In connection with this ray of mitigation  
there is also the comfort given by the  
practical sympathy from all parts of the  
country. Western Pennsylvania's prompt  
and generous response to the call for relief  
sympathy; but the aid from communities far  
beyond such ties has been proportionately  
generous. New York and Philadelphia  
send princely sums. Memphis on one side  
and Connecticut on the other, swell the  
relief. The wave of sympathy has traversed  
the ocean, and London and Berlin send  
their contributions to the aid of a community  
which would hardly be heard of in  
those cities except for this disaster.

PE CAREFUL OF THE WATER.  
People cannot hearken too earnestly to  
the warnings already issued by medical  
men against the indiscriminate use of the  
"hedgehog" water at this time. It is a case  
where the care that can avoid danger should  
be exercised, no matter what latitude  
conscience allows in the use of the water.  
The confusion of unhealthy elements into  
the river.

Filtering and boiling are simple and  
inexpensive processes. They are cheaper than  
doctor's bills. Bad though the recent reputation  
was of well-water in some parts of  
the city, it is safer to trust even to such  
a while than to use the quality of liquid  
which for a couple of days past has been,  
and for some time yet will continue to be,  
dispensed through the pipes of the two  
cities.

DEVOTION AND GENEROSITY.

It is encouraging to observe that examples  
of heroism and self-sacrifice in the  
present day do not fail to stimulate the  
emulation of noble deeds. The devotion of Father  
Dunne in sacrificing his life for the care of  
the injured in the Hawaiian Islands has  
inspired others. Father Moellers, a Belgian  
priest, and Miss Ellen Flavin, a young  
Irish girl, have taken his place, thus  
accepting practical and certain martyrdom  
for the sake of caring for the stricken  
outcasts suffering the slow death of that  
dreadful disease.

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and degree, a similarly encouraging proof  
of the motives of humanity and of  
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ALONG-LENT WANT.

It is satisfactory to note that indictments  
have at last been found against railroad  
officials for violations of the interstate com-  
merce law. It is not creditable to this  
country that since this law was enacted  
violations have been notoriously general, but  
that not even an attempt has been heretofore  
made to punish them. This is unjust alike  
to the public for whose protection the law  
was passed and to the railroad men who  
made a decent effort to obey it. That some-  
thing is being done to check the idea that  
the law can be overruled with impunity by  
the corporations is something; then it  
remains to be seen if Chicago will demon-  
strate its ability to punish railroad men  
who break laws, with fine and imprison-  
ment, as ordinary people would be punished.  
It is a long-felt want of this country to see  
some of the corporate managers, who sys-  
tematically defy law, in the penitentiary.

ANTI-PROBIBITION PERSONALITIES.

The persistence of the disposition to make  
Judge White the mark for all the shafts  
aimed against prohibition is apparent in  
some of the comments made upon his recent

speech in favor of the amendment. But  
there is a sort of incongruity between some  
of the comments. Thus the Philadelphia  
Telegraph regards it as a scandal "for a  
Judge holding these (prohibition) opinions to  
sit upon the bench and make a pretense  
of administering the law," and goes on to  
declare that his action in the License Court  
was not "such exercise of discretion as the  
law and his judicial oath called for." On  
the other hand a paper in referring to  
the same speech attacked the Judge for  
inconsistency because he did not exercise  
his discretion to refuse all license and thus  
establish the prohibition he believes to be  
right. This discrepancy between the prin-  
ciples on which the Judge is assailed, are  
likely to bring out the fact that his action,  
though extreme and sweeping, was really  
based on the attempt to enforce the law as  
the Judge construed it and not the law as  
he thought it should be.

The suggestion of the Telegraph that a  
Judge who prefers another sort of legisla-  
tion to that in force ought not to sit on  
the bench to administer the law, is a  
curious suggestion. It would seem that  
the existing law would cause a wholesale  
decapitation of the Judiciary. Thus, every  
Democratic Judge, believing in a low tariff,  
would be disqualified to sit on cases arising  
out of the revenue laws; and most Judges  
belonging to a minority party in any State  
would be liable to be ruled off the bench, if  
the fact that they think the law might be im-  
proved impairs their ability to construe  
it honestly.

THE DISPATCH is not in favor of the  
prohibition amendment; but it does not con-  
sider the necessity of slandering such silly  
personal attacks into the discussion of an  
abstract issue.

IN THE face of the awful loss of life, no one  
thinks of the immense destruction also of  
property at Johnstown; yet the future fate  
of the place, now become so magically his-  
toric, will later on be a subject of interest  
to the first ray of light thrown on the sub-  
ject this morning in the telegram given  
through THE DISPATCH, stating the pur-  
pose of the Cambria Iron Works people to  
re-build. This is prompt and plucky.

These works were the nucleus and main  
support of Johnstown. If the owners were  
to abandon them, under the pressure of their  
enormous losses, then indeed the press, in  
its accounts of the disaster, might be con-  
sidered as printing the obituary of the place,  
as well as that of so many of its people.

It will be remembered, as to most of the  
survivors of the dreadful catastrophe, that  
anything they have in worldly possessions  
is bound up in the ruins. Awful as the  
associations must long be to them, it is still  
at Johnstown that the sites of their homes  
are, and with one another and the people of  
the surrounding country their most intimate  
acquaintance lies. We may be sure, how-  
ever, that in the rebuilding of the town,  
which will follow the rebuilding of the  
Cambria works, the treachery of the ele-  
mentary forces of nature will be a constant  
reminder to them of the disaster.

THEY WILL RE-BUILD.

It is somewhat discomfiting to learn  
from the esteemed Atlanta Constitution that  
the trouble with our American writers is  
"their time limitation of foreign matters."  
To learn that Amelle Rives, Gertrude Ath-  
erton, Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Edgar  
Saltus are imitators of foreign models rather  
than our unconquered ideas of European  
literature. The Constitution should inform  
us who the models are upon whom these  
writers have shaped their literary efforts, in  
order that the public may unite in subor-  
dinating a fund in order to get the models  
killed off.

WHEN Judge Stowe informs the grand  
jury that it is not its business to inspect the  
public institutions he strikes a rude blow at  
that limited opportunity for free entertain-  
ment which is one of the dearest perquisites  
of grand jury service.

It is probably a base invention of the  
enemy that Beverly Tucker was appointed on  
that Haytian Commission because he was a  
business connection of Mr. Blaine's. The  
true reason must be, as it is the only other  
one apparent, that Beverly can assimilate  
more spirituous liquors and paint the town  
a deeper carmine than almost any other  
statesman within easy reach of the adminis-  
tration. But if this is a qualification for  
diplomatic office, why should Riddleberger  
be left in the cold kennel?

THE Johnstown manufacturing works  
will be rebuilt; but the builders can hardly  
be blamed if they make it a condition pre-  
cedent that the South Fork dam shall not.

MR. MCGARRIGLE, of Chicago, announces  
that he will now settle down and try to  
"honestly support his family." The qual-  
ity of his support, however, "honesty" is  
a rather large word. In order to do that,  
Mr. McGarrigle will have to give up all the  
funds that he got out of the public before  
his hurried pilgrimage to Canada. That  
might be uncomfortable for his family.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

GENERAL GIBNEY, of the Probabilities  
Bureau, is afflicted with rheumatism in a mild  
form, and grimly refers to this addition to  
his outfit for predicting weather changes.

MR. HENRY ROCHERET belongs to one of the  
oldest noble French families. But he is not  
continued the title, and as his sons are not  
legitimate, they cannot claim it, so that when  
the pamphleteer and journalist dies they will  
be left, strange to say, the last of the line.  
The late, Henri Rocheret's father, died  
some 20 years since in a lowly garb in abso-  
lute poverty.

It is a curious example of the different  
effects of religious and political conviction  
that is brought out by the speculation in  
water-gas companies that has been going on  
in England. The formation of companies to  
manufacture gas by the water gas patents  
has been very active and some rather wild  
speculation in the shares of the companies  
has taken place. But combination with the  
older companies using the more  
expensive process has not been prac-  
ticable; and the result is that the new  
companies are losing their hope of  
success in the use of the water gas.

AN EX-TRUST SMASHER.

The expressions of Mr. Wellington B.  
Burt, who was last fall a candidate for Gov-  
ernor of Michigan, nominated by a party  
which declared its enmity to trusts, and as-  
serted that they were supported by the  
tariff, with reference to a business stroke  
that he has just made in England, are ex-  
tremely interesting.

MR. Burt informs the public that he has  
made an arrangement which will control  
the importation of English salt and buy up  
the small salt factories in this country.  
Some ten or fifteen millions of alleged cap-  
ital is to receive dividends from this nice  
little arrangement, and as its avowed pur-  
pose is to prevent the "crippling" of the  
industry by too low prices, it is the obvious in-  
tention to make the consumer pay the divi-  
dends. The arrangement, as the late Dem-  
ocratic candidate remarks proudly, "was  
based on suggestions made by me, and has  
been a great success."

This seems to prove that one leading Dem-  
ocrat's opposition to trusts is confined to the  
conspiracies out of which he does not get a  
divide. It may also indicate a very good  
subject for trying whether the repeal of the  
tariff on salt will have any effect on the  
combine.

THE report that they have discovered  
iron mines in Oklahoma indicates that the  
boomers are getting to work again; but they  
cannot be said to be doing their best until  
it is reported that they have discovered  
gold. When they report the development  
of natural gas wells, then they may be  
truly considered to have caught their second  
wind.

It is conducive to our national pride to  
learn of the complete concessions which

Dismark is reported to have made to the  
United States with regard to the Samoa  
treaty. It certainly seems flattering to our  
nation, to learn that it has induced Dis-  
mark to give up everything. But before  
we indulge in too much self-glorification,  
as some of our esteemed contemporaries  
seem disposed to do, it is well to inquire  
what Dismark gets in return. No one  
ever accused the man of blood and iron of  
conducting his diplomacy on the principle  
of giving up everything and getting nothing  
back.

THE Adjutant General's theory that it is  
an insult to the Johnstown sufferers to  
their ruined property against robbery would  
appear to indicate a logical deduction that  
a lasting injury would be inflicted upon  
them by sending them food, money and  
clothing. The official mind is sometimes  
fearfully and wonderfully made.

We have the interesting information from  
the esteemed Boston Herald that at the sale  
of Mrs. Langtry's stage property the other  
day, "the garden scene by the Lake of  
Como," where Claude Melnotte's villa was  
situated, was sold for the beggarly sum of  
\$35. This is not only an example of selling  
a building site dirt cheap, but it is also a  
re-markable instance of real estate without a  
local habitation. The Lake of Como scene in  
"The Lady of Lyons" requires almost as  
violent an effort of the imagination as the  
city lots which California land companies  
sell on the summit of the Sierra Nevada.

THE suggestion is pertinent that if the  
New York and Chicago Exchanges are  
going to shut down on rival places where  
the goddess of chance is wooed, to use the  
mildest expression, they will have to sup-  
press the ocean steamships.

Curiosities of Penmanship.

The little pleasantness of Hawthorne's, how-  
ever, had some foundation in fact; as many  
amusing anecdotes are recorded of veritable  
curiosities of penmanship among the most  
noted writers of the world. It is really a  
new form of annual was proposed in England,  
which was to consist of a story by eminent  
authors, each of whom was to write a page,  
to be produced in the form of a book. A  
few manuscripts the publishers were obliged to  
abandon the undertaking, as it was found that  
many of the pages would be utterly illegible to  
the intended reader, and because some of them  
would contain so many errors that they would  
be obliged to fill a newspaper column with  
this kind of stuff. The idea was carried out  
in an edition of one of Hugh Courtenay's  
works, in which each alternate page was a fine  
specimen of the author's penmanship. The  
fact that each reader's eye took the trouble to  
decipher these pages, as the penmanship was  
so good, and that the book was sold for more  
than its value, is a curious fact. It is to be  
remembered that his penmanship was not  
this latter consideration applied to a  
greater extent in the other cases. While  
the United Kingdom over 5,000,000 tons of  
commodity shipping, excluding vessels under  
100 tons, were employed in the carrying trade  
combined can only lay claim to about 5,000,000.  
So, therefore, whether the ocean carrying trade  
of the world is to be compared to the carrying  
trade of the United Kingdom, the latter, in  
this country, can congratulate herself on  
being the most efficient of all her rivals.  
When an excellent thing is done in these  
days, when the pessimists croak from the house  
tops that John Bull is played out.

Exceedingly Fine Writing.

The number of writers who have attained  
this unusual eminence, so perplexing to  
editors and printers, is really re-  
markable. As is well known, Charles Dickens  
was one of the chief offenders in this direction,  
his handwriting being very diminutive, while  
every inch of his paper was covered with  
as though paper were both scarce and ex-  
pensive. His habit of writing with blue ink  
upon blue paper, with frequent interlinations  
and cross lines, completed his enigma, and  
must have made his copy a burden to the  
weary proofreader and compositor. Of a  
like nature was the handwriting of the  
Jerrold, who dotted down his jokes upon little  
bits of paper, and then, when he wanted to  
type in which they were presently to be  
found. Charlotte Bronte's handwriting was so ex-  
ceedingly delicate that it was a wonder how  
she could write at all. The handwriting of  
Charles Dickens was so good, and his copy-  
ing was so perfect, that he was able to write  
a fine feminine hand, and delighted in ornate-  
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PERPLEXING TO PRINTERS.

Captain Marrat, it is said, wrote such an ex-  
ceedingly fine hand that whenever the copy-  
ist rested from his labors he was obliged to put  
a pen in his mouth and write a few lines  
to keep his hand steady. Another copy-  
ist, who was a Scotchman, wrote in the  
penmanship of the English novelist, R. D.  
Blackmore, who, like Dickens, writes with blue  
ink, and in a hand so good that it was a  
wonder how he could write at all. The hand-  
writing of the late Charles Dickens was so  
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Illegible Signatures.

The most celebrated exponent of bad pen-  
manship in America was Rufus Choate, whose  
signature has been a puzzle to printers for  
many years. It was so good, and his copy-  
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OUR MAIL POUCH.

Not Milk, but Lemonade.  
To the Editor of The Dispatch:  
In your issue of Tuesday, May 28, in a report  
of a business meeting of the Constitutional  
Association, a Committee of Allegiance, there  
are some errors which I wish to correct.  
It is stated that a member of the committee  
"assailed the Milk and Order League, charg-  
ing it with working against the amendment by  
its very method, and that a restaurant keeper  
in his premises had been fined for selling a  
glass of milk. It is said, further, that "the  
restaurant keeper had worked with special  
loyalty with that restaurant keeper, and had  
promised to vote for the amendment, but that he  
did not do so, and that a restaurant keeper,  
and he makes no complaint of his treatment  
by the Milk and Order League. The matter had  
been previously mentioned in the Dispatch.  
ALLEGHANY, JUNE 3.

Marriage Licenses.  
To the Editor of The Dispatch:  
It is necessary to have a license in Ohio in  
order to get married. If so, where is there a  
place where a license can be obtained?  
CANTON, O., June 2. Any town or city in  
New Jersey.

BRITISH SHIP BUILDING.

An English Editor Tells Something About  
the British Shipbuilding Industry.

It is pleasant to learn, says the London Globe,  
that there is one great British industry which  
holds its own and something more in competi-  
tion with the outside world. English ship-  
building is a business which still requires the  
foreigner for quality and cheapness combined,  
they have no equals.

Some trade statistics lately published show  
that at present the British shipbuilding in-  
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and 20,000 tons of shipping in course of con-  
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